Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2012-25

# Flumioxazin

*(publié aussi en français)*

**24 May 2012**

This document is published by the Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For further information, please contact:

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ISSN: 1925-0835 (print)
1925-0843 (online)

Catalogue number: H113-24/2012-25E (print version)
H113-24/2012-25E-PDF (PDF version)

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on lowbush blueberries to the product label of Chateau Herbicide WDG, containing technical grade flumioxazin, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of Chateau Herbicide WDG, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 29231.

The evaluation of this flumioxazin application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable. Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.[1]

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRL for flumioxazin is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document).

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by the Standards Council of Canada.

The proposed MRL in Canada in or on food, to be added to the MRLs already legally established for flumioxazin, is as follows.

**Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Flumioxazin**

| Common Name | Residue Definition | MRL (ppm) | Food Commodity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flumioxazin | 2-[7-fluoro-3,4-dihydro-3-oxo-4-(2-propynyl)-2*H*-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-1*H*-isoindole-1,3(2*H*)-dione | 0.02 | Lowbush blueberries[a] |

ppm = parts per million

[a] The MRL is proposed to replace the currently established 0.07 ppm MRL, as supported by residue trials reviewed for the domestic registration of flumioxazin on lowbush blueberries.

[1] The relevant report can be accessed by selecting Programs and Special Actions/Minor Use/Historical and requesting the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2011-1531.

A list of all pesticide MRLs established in Canada, as of the date indicated, can be found on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

**International Situation and Trade Implications**

The proposed MRL for flumioxazin in or on lowbush blueberries in Canada is the same as the tolerance established for "Bushberry subgroup 13-07B" in the United States. American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide.

Currently, Codex Alimentarius MRLs[2] have not been established for flumioxazin in or on any commodity. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food website, by commodity or pesticide.

**Next Steps**

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRL for flumioxazin up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRL for flumioxazin and posting a corresponding Established Maximum Residue Limit document in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website.

[2] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.